# RISTIAN INTELLIGENCE

EASTERN CHRONICHE.

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## DOCTRINAL.

#### THE WITCH OF ENDOR,

The following is from the posthumous work of the late Dr. Osgood, of Medford. After examining and confuting the hypothesis of former commentators, with regard to the raising of Samuel by the Witch of Ender, the Doctor adds:

I therefore ask your attention to the hiscircumstances which may not easily and ally rendered, are "the mistress," or "she that hath power of the bottle, or belly."edge of future events.

ine army, had nearly deprived him of

subject to the control of conjurers; and enchantment, against their wills, to make herself, nor upon Saul for applying to her. No subscription will be discontinued, ex-ept at the discretion of the publisher, until give forth moonshine oracles to wicked men, forsaken of God and given over to the consequences of their own impicties and follies? Is it not yet more astonishing, that any christian divines should have believed this, and put such a construction

admits her ability to satisfy his inquiries, obvious and natural than this reply :-The only preliminary question to be settled safety; and she makes this cautious reply: tory itself, that we may see whether, upon a critical examination, it states any facts whom he wished to consult. On his mennaturally be resolved into the arts and drawn some little distance from him, probmanagement of imposture. Saul's appli- ably into a subterraneous cell, from which, fore spoken by the Prophet. cation was "to a woman that hath a fa-miliar spirit." The Hebrew words, liter-agony, loudly exclaiming, "Why hast thou agony, loudly exclaiming, "Why hast thou deceived me? for thou art Saul." From these words it is evident that her pretend-Impostors of this description were so call- ed fright is occasioned, not by a vision of ed on account of their bodies being swoll- the real Samuel, or any other unexpected former victories had generally been oben or distended, as they feigned, by a di- apperition; but by the information receivvine energy or spirit possessing them at ed from her ghost, that the person now tines; that their army, in other respects, the time they uttered these oracles. By consulting her was the king himself, who persons who spoke in or by the belly .- The truth is, that from the beginning, she Accordingly, Josephus thus explains the well knew Saul, notwithstanding the disorder of Saul: "That they should seek guise which he had assumed. As he was out for him some of those women that a head taller than any other man in Israel, could speak out of their belies, and call he was always known at first sight, even forth the souls of the dead; that by this by those who had never seen him before. means he might know if his affairs should This woman must also have known him kingdom. In order to his accession to it, succeed. For this sort of belly-speakers from the promise of impunity which he the death of Saul and his sons seemed necan bring up the souls of the dead, and by had given her; as none but her sovereign their help can foretell futurities." The could have made such a promise. Her that God had forsaken him. In this case, meaning of Josephus is, that these are the o' ject, therefore, in the management now things to which they pretended, and they stated, was to excite his admiration of her tion were inevitable. These considerations support such pretences by so altering the art, and procure credit to what was to folnatural tone of their voice, that though low, by making Saul first believe that, in make her pretended Samuel add, "moreothey really spake themselves, they could a way supernatural, she had discovered pose on those who consulted them, and who he was. In this she succeeded. thee, into the hand of the Philistines; and make them believe that their answers were Saul was satisfied that some ghost had beeccived from the spirit that they had con- traved him to her, and given her the infor- me. Undoubtedly the death of him and ured up. This they confirmed by so man- mation of his person; and desiring her not his gons was the more willingly foretold,

s, was probably the main ground on sepulchies. By this time, Saul's imagina-ch the witches and wizards of old tion is filled with the idea of Samuel's apunded their claim to a power of convers- pearance; and though the woman spoke with demons and with the spirits of the of a plurality, he understands her as meanid, and of learning from them the knowl- ing one principal personage, accompanied, edge of future events.

In his better days, Saul had cleared the therefore asks, "what form is he of?"—
land of these imposters, by putting the She answers, "an old man cometh up, law of God in execution against them .- and he is covered with a mantle." As But as he had never acted from a princi- this description exactly suited the well ple of sincere respect to Jehovah, and in known habit of the prophet, Saul, from this my instances had wilfully and most pre- account of the witch, without any other last to have filled up the measure of his he saw the apparition with his own eyes) iniquities, by falling himself into those vile "perceived that it was Samuel;" that is, ctices which he had so severely punish- this was the conclusion, or the belief which mothers. For years past he had been took place in his mind. Under this perfrom having a sound mind; and, at this sunsion, he instantly prostrated himself on

ture, his panic at the sight of the Phil- the ground before the pretended phantom. as possible on the occasion; and to make her ghost utter oracles, it was neag disguised himself, went by night, cessary to draw out of Saul the object of with only two attendants. Her resice was probably at no great distance in the camp. How he disposed of his are not told; but there is no hint or in- precisely in the style of pagan witchcraft? on that they were witnesses to what Do they not explicitly recognize its pow-the ded between him and her, or between ers to evoke the dead? Had the true Samand the pretended Samuel. A pres- uel been present, sent by God, as so maa the first instance probably introduc- ny learned commentators have taught, and his business, and rendered her would be have thus attributed his coming ous to his wishes. His request is, to Saul, or to the witch at Saul's instigavine unto me by the familiar spirit, tion? Would he have thus complained of bring me him whom I shall name un- the disturbance given him, or of the force formists, they borrow the language of Pa- the true God, had the shameless assurance virtue, and the disturbance given him, or of the force formists, they borrow the language of Pa- the true God, had the shameless assurance nee." In so saving, Saul implicitly put upon his inclinations? For the words disquieted me," in the original Hebrew, shall name unto thee," where Thessalonian witch in Lucan's Pharsalia,

and come at thy command, and give forth their oracles to those, who, through thee, sion, and humbly asked of Saul, why he consult them. This is the obvious import had been sent for? On the contrary, would ing him over to Satan, I despair of findhe not have opened on the delinquent with But could the King of Israel, after hav- a sharp rebuke of his recourse to a witch, ing been trained up to the knowledge of and at once thundered in his ears the imhe true religion, be so senseless as to be- pending judgments of Heaven? But the lieve that the spirits of just men made per- artful woman assumes no more of the charfect, the souls of prophets and saints, after acter of Samuel, than might be consistent entering into the heavenly rest, should be with the reputation of her profession; and suffers not a word to escape him tending forced by the impious arts of sorcery and to its disparagement-no rebuke upon

The pretended Samuel having put Saul upon stating his case, it is thus described: "I am sore distressed, for the Philistines make war against me, and God is departed from me, and answereth me no more, fore I have called theo, that thou mayest "wherefore, then, dost thou ask of me, between them, concerns her own personal seeing the Lord is departed from thee, and is become thine enemy?" What fol-Behold, thou knowest what Saul hath lows in the two next verses, is but a repedone, how he hath cut off those that have tition of the things which all Israel knew. familiar spirits, and the wizards, out of the Samuel had long since said to Saul: "And land; wherefore, then layest thou a snare the Lord hath done to thee, as he spake for my life, to cause me to die ?" By the by me; for the Lord hath rent the kingliving God, Saul swears, that no punish- dom out of thine hand, and given it to thy ment should befall her in consequence of neighbor, even to David; because thou her compliance. This difficulty being re- obeyedst not the voice of the Lord, nor exmoved, she applies herself to her business, ecutedst his fierce wrath upon Amalek,

> The remainder of the response has, indeed the air of prophecy; but was, in fact, conjecture founded upon the highest probability. She knew that David, with his decisions. brave band of heroes, by whose aid Saul's tained, was now in the camp of the Philisking and commander. From these circumstances, she was led to conclude that the time was at hand when God would fulfil to David his promise of giving him the she well knew that his defeat and destrucmight inspire her with the confidence to ver, the Lord will also deliver Israel, with to-morrow shalt thou and thy sons be with

#### [From the Independent Whig.] OF CREEDS AND CONFESSIONS OF FAITH.

and our Divines have proved it unanswerably. But when our high-church priests argue with dissenters, and those were destroyed. whom they are pleased to christen hereplacesly offended him-he seems at evidence (for it is not once intimated that ties, hely writ is not so highly complimented: It is then very subject to lead us into mistakes, and hard to be understood. It is true, 'tis infallible, and was given us they began his ruin by their great care from heaven to be light unto our feet and a for his soul; and so invented a creed for lamp unto our paths; but still it is dark and insufficient without human aid and explica- ing him, as they said, to satan, but, in army, had nearly deprived him of At this stage of the process, the woman tion. For, though it be exceeding plain truth, to beggary, stripes, or flames. He small remains of reason. He appears, disappears in her own person; and through to us of the established church of Entherefore who had any virtue or religion, ever, not to have been so lost, as to the remainder of the scene, by her art of gland, and proves us to be in the right in inconscious of the disgrace he might ventriloquism, supports the character of every article, ceremony and habit what- faith, which were contrived for that pur-Samuel, whom she had made Saul to believe to be now present, come up out of
the therefore observed as much selieve to be now present, come up out of
the ground. But before she could venture

Solver; yet it is utterly hid from those
who will not accept of our guidance, and
the therefore observed as much sethe ground. But before she could venture
the ground. But before she could venture
the ground who made Saul to besolver; yet it is utterly hid from those
who will not accept of our guidance, and
the ground was not worthy of their anor the ground was not worthy or the ground was not worthy or the ground if they refuse to believe and obey our supplements and improvements of the bible, and to accept of the salvation, which is to be had in our church, and the church of Rome, they shall have no salvation at ervants at the door of her dwelling, me, to bring me up?" Are not these words all. It is fit and orthodox, that men should perish for following their consciences, and for understanding the scripture without

Thus when they debate with the Papists, they praise the scriptures, inveigh against the imposing of opinions, and who, while they were wantonly shedding speak in the stile of dissenters. But christian blood, and dooming to damnawhen they are pleased to rebuke noncon- tion those who called upon the name of gation of truth, the cultivation of social pists, urge the authority of our Apostolic to miscall themselves the embassadors of the church, and her divine right to judge for the meek Jesus. The sall name unto thee," where the may be, whether in heaven or in above or under the earth, or in any above or under the earth, or in any that she could in actus invites præbere dees small difference between us conformists general creed-making councils for the race, are hagrant total and the charimost part were? They were chosen from and the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from and the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were? They were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were chosen from the laws of heaven; while the charimost part were chosen from the

ing better.
In consequence of this power in high-

am now to examine.

neither be a virtue or a crime, in any one, who uses the best means in his power of ter. When these reverend fathers were being informed. If a proposition be cvi-dent, we cannot avoid believing it; and Prince or a Pope; who, having his neceswhere is the merit or piety of a necessary assent? If it be not evident, we canneither by prophets nor by dreams; there- not help rejecting it, or doubting of it; they were directed to form such creeds upon this passage of sacred history.

Extraordinary and prodigions as were Saul's expectations from the woman, she makes no objections to them as things beyond the reach of her art. She implicitly and where is the crime of not performing and systems of faith, as his present views distinguishing colors?

a proposition, or know that we have God's preferment which he was resolved to earn word for it, our assent is inevitable. But one way or another. And this being the if we neither comprehend it ourselves. nor see God's authority for it, and yet words were carried to the most violent swallow it, this is credulity and not divine faith, which can have nothing less than ling and reviling. Not content to abuse divine truth for its object. When we are sure that God Almighty speaks to us, we times scolded in writing; and every revreadily believe him who cannot lie, nor erend father drew up a bitter bilingsgate be mistaken, nor deceive us: but when petition against another reverend father. men speak, though from God himself, our belief in them is but human confidence, if we have only their own authority that tioning Samuel, she seems to have with-drawn some little distance from him, probgether in synods; all this alters not the the truth could not be found out by scoldcase. We can judge of their opinions no mg, contradiction, and battle, it was not otherwise, than as of the opinions of men; found out at all. and of their decisions, but as of human

lie es that, does in consequence believe them; and then such creed is unnecessawas more sumerous and powerful than it ry. But when we cannot, or think we the Greeks they were called ventriloquists, had put to death so many of her profession. had ever been before, while that of the Israelites was disheartened and in a state of give equal credit to them, we depreciate dismay, partaking in the terrors of their and profane the divine authority itself, by accepting the words of man's invention as wiser and more significant than the words of God's own choosing.

We are sure that the scripture-phrases were inspired by the Holy Ghost, and as sure that our own forms and injunctions are human, and tramed by presse. It is therefore strange, that the former should be insufficient and unintelligible, and the latter infallible, and to be embraced and obeyed on the pain of damnation; and that the priests must do what God Almighty, has, without success, endeavored

Besides, as the imposition of human creeds is contrary to reason, so is it also to charity. They were generally made mation of his person; and desiring her not to be frighted, as he would be faithful to heard in any direction or from whatever quarter they pleased; either above them or below them, or on either side of them, down a chimney, or through a wall, as should best suit their imposture, and most effectually deceive those who applied to them." This art of ventriloguism instan
This they confirmed by so manmation of his person; and desiring her not to be frighted, as he would be faithful to be frighted. They were find a passion, not to edify, but to edify, bu This art of ventriloquism, instan- ly exercised over the infernal deities, and pect to the predicted time of his death, were not the better for them. But this endeared to his creatures by his goodness; of which have occurred in modern bringing forth the ghost from the lowest would have admitted of an interpretation was not the worst of it; for they who did and inspires their confidence in his provinot receive them against their conscience, were cursed; and they who did, deserved administrations. it. So that either the wrath of God on one hand, or the wrath and cruelty of the clergy on the other, was unavoidable. If guished by color, divided into tribes and In our disputes with the Church of people said they believed, and did not, Rome, we contend that the scripture alone they mocked God and shippyrecked their is a sufficient rule of faith and practice; souls; and if they did not believe and

Whenever these dictators in faith had a mind to be mischievous, and to undo one who gave them signal offence, either by his good reputation, or good bishoprick, him, which ruined him effectually, by givtruth, to beggary, stripes, or flames. He was a certain sufferer by these systems of pose. The man that had no conscience orthodox side, or at least quickly became a convert to it, being, like themselves, able to swallow any thing.

stant preludes and introductions to ignorance, cruelty and blood; and the wretch- to human happiness-as nations in the ed laiety were craftily, as well as infu-manly, made the deluded and unnatural cities in a state—and families in a city: instruments of butchering one another, to each being under special obligations to prove the infallibility of the faith-makers; their own members or households. For who, while they were wantonly shedding similar reasons men may associate them-

prerogatives to which any witch or signify, "moved and disturbed by vio-others; and deal hard language and worse signify, "moved and disturbed by vio-others; and deal hard language and worse signify, "moved and disturbed by vio-others; and deal hard language and worse pretended. "Bring me him lence," and are similar to the boast of the human that take the same privilege process of these that anathematize any part of the human that take the same privilege and so interested, as the members of these which they do. There is, however, this and so interested, as the members of these that anathematize any part of the human small difference between us conformists general creed-making councils for the race, are flagrant violations of the order

cells; they popped into the world without experience or breeding; they knew little churchmen to be the mouthsmen of the of mankind, and less of government, and bible, which, if we take their word, can-had not the common qualifications of gennot speak for itself, they claim a right to tleman; they were governed by passion, make creeds for others: And this is what I and led by expectation; and, either eager for preferment, or impatient of missing it, I think it but justice to the goodness of they were the perpetual flatterers, or dis-God to affirm, that belief, or disbelief can turbers of Princes.

These were the men, this their characsities, or the ends of his ambition to serve, chose proper tools for those purposes;

tradicting those already started, and so to When we clearly see the connexion of make himself considerable enough for that great aim of them all, jealousies and hard pitch. There was no end of their wrangeach other by word of mouth, they some-Sometimes, not satisfied with vollies of scurrility, unheard of in assemblies of gentlemen, they had recourse to club-law, tinctions with blows and blood. And if

Thus any Emperor or Pope might have what creed he pleased, provided he would When the articles of any creed appear be at the pains and price of it. And for to be contained in scripture, whoever bechoice, to comply, or be undone.

#### MORAL.

Extract from an oration delivered by Rev. PAUL DEAN, Pastor of the central Universalist Church and Society in Boston, before Clinton Lodge and a number of Chap. s and Lodges, assembled in Billerica on the 25th of June last, [ From the Masonic Mirror. ]

# PRINCIPLES OF MASONRY.

fraternity are the following, which for their authority and happy influence on the hearts and conduct of mankind, are worthy of the high respect and the devout consideration of this assembly, and the world.

1. The being of a Supreme Architect, Ruler and Guardian of the Universe; perfect in all his attributes, and worthy of the love and service of all intelligences; in a passion, not to edify, but to plague who rules by the right of having created dence by the equity and benignity of its

> 2, The unity and divine origin of man. Though dispersed over the globe, distinnations, separated by laws, religion and habits; yet God hath made all of one blood, and given to each the same aversion to pain, the same desire for happiness, with the same right to avoid the one, and to acquire the other. Hence they are all God's family, and brothers to each other, having substantially mutual dependence, mutual wants, and mutual pleasures. Thus society as well as man is of divine origin, and its great duties of justice, benevolence, and temperance, are of universal obligation, founded in the common nature of man, and sanctioned by the will of God.

3. From this universal brotherhood of human nature, masons have always inferred that all men are bound to be helpers of each other's joy, and to practise universal charity in the relief of each other's sufferings and woes; and, therefore, that no difference of language, politics or religion, ought ever to be allowed to exclude one part of the human race from the sym-Thus creeds, as they were the result of pathies and kind offices of the other. We revenge, pride, or avarice, were the con- admit that the formation of smaller associations within the greater, is conducive selves for the worship of God, the propa-And indeed, what better could be ex- and hence, the pride and selfishness that

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the active benevolence that relieves misfortune, is both godlike and divine.

4. Masons totally disregard the selfish, proud, imaginary and hurtful distinctions of birth, wealth, and office, so much regarded among men and by the fashion of the world. At the threshold of our as- on to the pile with the sectarian calculations sembly the ruler and judge lay off their robes of office and mingle with their subjects-the priest and the Levite lay aside their sacerdotal distinctions-the Jew, the Pagan, and the Christian-the rich and the poor, the young man and the father of venerable age, all meet as on consecrated and equal ground, and bail each other as brothers. Here peace, and concord, and disinterested friendship, unite all hearts as by a holy enchantment .-Here the listening ear, the diligent hand, the faithful tongue, the warm heart, the sympathetic spirit, are honored. Here order is perfect, and founded only on personal merit. Here nothing can degrade but sloth, ignorance, and vice. With us the true nobility of man is active virtue and intellectual worth: and such nobility we all strive to gain, by aiding each other, and by doing good to the world .-Death will soon sweep to one common grave, crowns, and diadems, and mitres-robes of state, wreaths of honor, and every worldly distinction; but wisdom, and virtue, and goodness, will fit us to be kings and priests unto God-to walk with the King of kings in white, and amid the angels of heaven to wear immortal and deathless crowns of glory.

The objects of a society, founded on such principles as these, are readily seen, and need but be seen to be respected by every good man, and by all the friends of religion and humanity.

#### THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE ...... PAUL. GARDINER, FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

QUERY. We would inquire of the Eastern Argus in what part of Gov. Lincoln's late Proclamation for Thanksgiving he either expressed or implied a recommendation, that we should "proclaim at the corners of the streets the infinity and sincerity of our righteousness"? A very pretty article on "Thanksgiving" in that paper of Nov. 29, says, that " in addition" to the above he " recommends to the citizens of this state to worship God by liberality of sentiment," &c.; we thought that he recommended the latter in-thought that he recommended the latter in-thought that he recommended the latter in-minds by way of remembrance; and their genstead of, not in addition to, the practice which the Argus mentions.

CALCULATION. We have frequently witnessed the very shrewd and grave calculations of our orthodox contempories in favor of advancing the interests of the cause in which they are engaged;—such as, how much money might be collected and how many missionaries might be supported and how many perishing heathen souls might be saved by it, if every man in the U. States would leave off chewing tobacco, or taking spuff, or drinking rum, or the practice of lying in bed till after sunrise, &c. and would devote these trifling savings to missionary and other sectarian purposes. But aside from the ridiculous character of such sage calculations, we have long since failed to be convinced by them, especially as the rule they lay down may be turned as much to their injury as to their advantage. For iustance. Suppose every orthodox man and man in the U. S. instead of spending their time in digging missionary turf, or in attending conference and prayer meetings, &c. &c. during the days and nights of those "six days of the week in which thou shalt labour and do all thy work," should devote this misspent time to the doing of actual good, such as providing against a sick day and old age, or in taking care of, and instructing, their neglected families, or in ministering to the wants and supplying the necessities of the unfortunate, the needy and the afflictedwhat a vast sum of real goodness might be annually done throughout our country!

But to our calculations. A thought came into our mind a few days since, directly after Thanksgiving, something like the following. There were on that day, celebrating the annual thanksgiving, about two millions of our fellow citizens in six of the United States. At least, in all probability, one eighth part of that number partook of a dinner which, calculating moderately, cost twice as much to the providers, as one of our ordinary, wholesome, every-day meals. We will say that the expense of the latter is, on an average 125 cents, and that the cost of the former was 25 cents each for the two hundred and fifty thousand persons. Now suppose that all this additional expense was collected into one sum. It would amount to about thirty-two thousand dollars! Suppose a gain that this sum, instead of being expended for that which in reality did no eater any good-for he will not enjoy better health, or live one day longer on account of ithad been given to a certain number of such poor persons as would make a good use of it;-would not God have been better pleased with this method of testifying our gratitude to him, than he could be with that which consists in eating perhaps to excess? agant eating or drinking or carousing could ocean compared with the immeasurable foun-

welcomes the stranger and the child of be accepted by God as an evidence of devoadversity to the sympathy that feels, and tional thankfulness to him; but we can conceive how he would approve of these testimonies of gratitude toward him which consist in doing good to his creatures.

The thought may not be a very profound one, but, being delivered of it, we throw it of our orthodox contemporaries.

We take the liberty to make the following xtract from a private letter from Br. R. Streeter, dated

Watertown, Nov. 30, 1827. Br. Drew :- I have learned by convers ng with several of your active agents, that they understand you to imply, in a late notice in your paper, that your next volume would probably commence with a list of 3,000 subscribers! No one would rejoice more heartily than I, in believing they understood you right. My very soul wishes abundant prosperity to the "Christian Intelligencer." In relinquishing the editorial concern of the publication, I committed it into the hands that I desired; and I say with so-lemnity, not meaning to flatter or displease, that, with the management of the work, I have been much pleased. \* \* \*

\* \* And in this, I speak the

language of our friends generally, who are acquainted with the paper. \* \*
Still its patronage, I'am confident, is not such as might reasonably be expected. This is owing to a number of circumstances.

One is, that many who are favorable to the work, do not make so great exertions as they would,did they not run of the notion that it i already abundantly patronized, and the publisher and editor are getting rich and faring

sumptuously every day.

Another class of your friends, (and I among the rest,) are afraid of arging people to subscribe for a paper. We just show the subscription paper, say a word or two, faintly, and give over the undertaking. For one, I mean to act, in future, with the earnestness which I feel, and let people know that the

work is valuable and good. Now, brother, would it not be well to inform your readers, as nearly as may be con venient, of the real state of the case, and ask their co-operation for the extension of the Intelligencer? As it will require two thou sand subscribers, at least, to make the publication worth the attention of a publisher and editor, let your brethren abroad know how it is that new endeavors be now This is the time for the friends of truth to act simultaneously, all round the country, to secure Patrons for the next vol-My friends here, have incurred a pretty heavy expense in building a house of wor ship, &c. but I hope they will still feel able to take your next series of numbers. One paper will answer for two families, if they reside under the same roof, or near each other. erous and enlightened hearts, will act accord ing to their convictions of propriety.

We regret that any of our friends should have inferred from a hint given some time since as to what we believed might, by their assistance, be done, that we should probably commence our next volume with 3,000 subscribers, and still more should we regret that if such were the fact, they should not rejoice in the success of this establishment, devoted as it is to the cause of truth but should desert us and leave us to fall, because we had for a moment become able to stand alone. We are far-very far from having that number of patrons. If we had them we could afford to make the paper appear better and to put it still lower to subscribers : and we do still believe, that if our agents and friends both in Maine and other states, would endeavor to increase its patronage among their acquaintances, the paper might easily have that number of subscribers. We should then stand on as good ground as our opponents,--we could send truth as far as they propagate error.

We have ever felt a settled reluctance at asking the assistance of our friends, believing that if the paper deserved patronage it would obtain it. And we have been equally unwilling to publish any of the very many letters we have received within the year from various quarters, expressive of the approbation and hopes of their writers relative to our humble labors. But as the year is drawing to a close we have ventured so much as to publish the above extracts of a letter from the former Editor of the Intelligencer, trusting he will pordon us for the liberty we have taken and hoping his remarks may serve to awaken our friends "throughout the country." This is the largest, and according to its size &c. by far the cheapest paper in our longs to us. order in the United States. We think its patronage ought to extend more generally in New-England and in more southern and western states. In Maine our friends have exerted themselves honorably, and they merit and cannot but receive our warmest thanks. Still we have no doubt that even in this state our patronage might be greatly increased, and we look to our agents and friends to say under what circumstances we shall commence a we not ?

We shall publish a Prospectus in our next.

ANECDOTE. "I know what makes you a Universalist," said an intelligent calvinist to a universalist a short time since ;- "You are naturally so benevolent a man, -- your heart shrinks so instinctively at the mere sight or mention of misery, that you cannot embrace as an article of faith that which your generous sensibilities do not approve." "Very well," rejoined the universalist, "and yet my For our part we could never see how extrav- benevolence is as less than a drop to the

faith can be wrong, or opposed to the merciful genius of christianity, which originates in, and "works by love," rejecting all which love cannot approve."

We extract the following from an original communication in the Gespel Advocate of Nov. 17th, written and signed by " Q. A. Brownson :"

" Such is the improvement we seek, such s the reformation that will be accomplished when men shall have recovered mental independence, and shall dare reason on the nature and prosperity of existing institutions when they shall acknowledge no law it reason, no religion but justice, no morality but humanity in all its forms."

Is Mr. B. an Owenite? Would he have the "existing institutions" of christianity, as such, over-turned? and would be reject the divine law contained in the holy scriptures? We ask these questions only because we do not know, and should like to learn, his sentiments. He writes in quite a pretty style.

A friend suggests to us that the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle is quite premature in his insinuation that the Rev. Mr. Tappan inrentionally forgot to read the Governor's Proclamation for Thanksgiving. In consequence of the proclamation having accidentally been mislaid. Mr. Tappan gave notice in his pulpit last Sabbath, that he should defer the reading of it until the morning of the appointed day. On that day he did read itand as far as we know his sentiments in regard to the reading of the Proclamation, he considers that if it is proper to notice the day appointed by the Governor, it is also proper to show by what authority he notices it, Ken. Jour,

We did not say, nor was it our design to nsinuate, that he did " intentionally forget," to read the Governor's Proclamation. We merely stated the fact, as we understood it, and then remarked,-as it was, under existing circumstancés, very natural to remark,-that there appeared to be much forgetfulness and many accidents lately in relation to Gov. Lincoln and his proclamations, -- alluding more particularly to the Bangor affair. We know that the fact, that Mr. T. did not read the preclamation on the Sabbath preceeding Thanksgiving was a subject of considerable remark in this vicinity, and some, (we do not say we were among the number) were so uncharitable as to doubt whether it were not an intentional forgetfulness. But we are happy now in believing, and in expressing our belief, that the circumstance ve mentioned was purely accidental. We understand that Mr. Tappan condemns openly and decidedly the conduct of such of his ministering brethren as refused to read the Proclamation. It gives us pleasure to say this of Mr. T. His sentiments on this subject are creditable to

NEW ASSOCIATION. A new Association of Universalists has been recently formed in Rhode Island, called the "Providence Association." The first meeting was held in Providence on the 20th ult. Rev. David Pickering was chosen Moderator, and Samuel W. Wheeleg Clerk. Several interesting votes were passed in the Council, and two sermons were delivered in the chapel, -one by Rev. R. L. Killam, from James i. 25, and the other by Rev. S. Cutler, from Luke ii. 10. The Circular is written by Br. Pickering, and gives an encouraging account of the prosperity of the cause of truth in that section of New-England. The Association adjourned to left Geneva, and went to Scotland, at the meet again in Attleboro' on the third Wednesday of May 1828.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION. The Southern Convention of Universalists met in Richlands, Onslow Co. N. C. on the 10th ult. We are happy to perceive by the minutes and circular of that Association, that great and increasing interest is taken at the South in favor of the doctrine in which we believe. It will not be long before universalism will have a powerful establishment in the south-

The last Magazine has credited an article to the Providence Telescope which was original with us; and the last Religious Inquirer has given credit to the Magazine for another article that was first published in this paper. We should like to have credit for what be-

(F The (Bangor) Eastern Republican says, that "separate from a want of design and predetermination," on the part of Prof. Smith to insult the Governor, his sermon was of such a character that he deserved all the severity with which he has been treated .--The editor intimates that it was not his intention to charge us with treating Prof. S. with "injustice,"-that he designed rather new year? Shall we be encouraged? or shall to have his remarks apply to certain other editors who had been more intemperate in their notices of Prof. S.

> The Waterville Intelligencer has undertaken to give " the facts" relative to this affair. The editor however is careful to give only a small, one-sided part of the "facts," and of that few, one is a false "fact," and another he does not know to be true. He had better tell "the truth and the whole truth," or say nothing about the business.

The Editor would take the liberty to suggest to his brethren and this vicinity, who wish for a portion of his labors with them on ments contained in your Sermon, are ab- has promised.

tain in heaven. Nor can I believe that that the Sabbaths of the ensuing year, the propriety of making early arrangements, and expressing to him their desires to this effect, as he will feel bound to engage the first applications and wishes to know before-hand what his engagements are to be. By the blessing of heaven he will be able to preach a partprobably not all of the time, as he has done the past year—and, for the benefit of the ex-ercise, is willing to ride a distance to fulfil his tions." "An incapacity by law, for any appointments not exceeding a half-day's man to be made a Judge or a Colonel

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER NO. 4. TO THE REV, EZRA S, ELY, D, D, SIR :- It is a very extraordinary historical fact; and one, which ought to make you, and your orthodox brethren pause and seriously reflect, whether you, and they are not still in the "gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity;" that as soon as our forefathers landed at the Plymouth rock, after having traversed a wide ocean, to escape from persecution in England, and enjoy religious liberty, they should set up a more unrelenting system of per-secution here, than that, which they were compelled to endure there, against all those who could not in conscience, subscribe to all the absurd dogmata of John Calvin. But as strange, passing strange, as this may seem to us, who have happily now got entirely clear of their intolerant laws, customs and oppressive institutions, it is nevertheless true. For the truth of this, I need only appeal to the historians of those times; to statutes, which are in the hands of every body, and to the public records of the country. What were the test acts of many states in the union, which thank God, are now repealed, what were they, but so many acts of proscription, and consequently of persecution, of bigotry and intolerance? I might refer to the banishments, whipping, fining, hanging, boring of the tongue, cropping, &c. of all those, who were so unfortunate as to differ in opinion on religious subjects, from the gen-eva standard. The Quakers, the dissenters of the Catholics, &c. within the respective jurisdictions of orthodoxy, were proscribed for a century or more; some of them particularly the Catholics, for more than two centuries. Born and educated in this land of freedom, they were considered aliens in their native country, where reposed the ashes of their fathers. were not considered as worthy of any of the rights and privileges of citizens. Why -What had they done to be thus disfranchised ? Nothing. But they were not orthodox. They would neither betray their conscience, nor their religion; they would neither become hypocrites nor Calvinists. They were therefore proscribed. All history testifies that, the puritans

could have enjoyed liberty of conscience in England, if that would have satisfied them; and had been peaceable, quiet sub-jects. But that would not do. They must Their own religion must be established, as the national religion, to the absolute exclusion of all others. Hence they never would intermit for a moment their rebellious, persecuting spirit, till they had brought their sovereign to the block, destroyed Episcopacy, overturned the constitution of their country, and established Calvin's Presbyterian System .-Calvin himself would never permit any one to dissent from him in religious matters, without being subject to persecution .-Knox, his disciple, not a whit inferior to for the purpose of introducing Calvinism, which he effectually did with fire and sword. In a short time, after his arrival there, he, with the aid of his fellow-laborers in the godly work, set all that country

in a blaze Beza, Calvin's successor, did the same in France, as far as he had the power .-The grand object of Calvin and his followers, has always been, wherever they could succeed, to unite church and state together; to establish calvinism by law, and exclude from office, every man, who was too honest to become a hypocrite, or too independent to submit to their domination .-This is the grand characteristic of Calvinism, and always has been since its author first introduced it into the world in the 16th century I hazard nothing in saying this: Neither do I hazard any thing in saying, that you, sir, and your coadjutors, have nothing so much at heart, as to form a union tinue, for a time, in unbelief and sin, for of the orthodox in the United States, for the sole purpose of effecting an establishment of a national religion, viz. Calvinism by law, and proscribing all, who will not conform to your test. Were I at a loss for proof, you yourself have furnished it, in sin." If it is asked why? I answer, be your denunciation-Sermon, to which I have referred.

That you and your orthodox brethren, in all your movements, are actuated solely, by a spirit of self-aggrandizement, a thirst for power, wealth, and domination, is a position as clear, as certain, as that there is such a thing as Calvinism. I appeal to your conscience, Sir, and ask you in the presence of your Maker, if this be not your object? But is such a spirit them, would be useless. sanctioned by the gospel? Is such a spirconsistent with the religion taught by Christ, who said that, his kingdom was not of this world? Is persecution the fulfilment of the law of the meek and humble Jesus? If you have a conscience, Sir, you must will 'now' repent, or be punished for their answer these questions in the negative .-You cannot prevaricate, if you have the least just claim to integrity of heart.

solutely against the genius of the Gospel See what the great and good Dean Swith says on the subject. "We agree, that persecution, merely for conscience sake is against the genius of the Gospel; and so is any law for depriving men of their natural and civil rights, which they claim as men." "We are also ready to allow, that the smallest negative discouragements, merely on point of conscience, is a negative discouragement, and consequently, a real persecution."—Vol. viii. p. 56. The Bp. of London says, "I consider toleration, as a mark of the true church." Charge in 1312, as quoted by Bp. Milner. End of Controversy, p. 400. It is true, you do not, in so many words recommend the passage of proscriptive laws, against all those, who are not in sentiment, what you are pleased to call orthodox; at this time, such a recommendation would be rather too bold. It would destroy your own work. It would defeat your plans. But you recommend an union of all the orthodox, for the purpose of excluding from office, all, who disbelieve "the fundamental doctrines of Calvin."

Could you succeed in having all the offices, under the Government of the U.S. and those under the Government of the individual States, come down to your standard of orthodoxy: to believe, or affect to believe, no matter which, every article of the Geneva Platform, then you would have but one more step to take, to accomplish all your designs against freedom of con-science and civil liberty, to get your test acts passed, annexing fines, banishment and death, for want of conformity; and then your gedly work is done. Then farewell, a long farewell to all that is worth preserving in Society. That this is the plan of the orthodox leaders in the United States, I do not hesitate to aver. Could this system of proscription be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the wishes and determination of Dr. Ely and his holy workers, how would their pious souls be rejoiced. Then they could be gratified with the exhilirating sight of fines, imprisonment, - banishment, whipping, cropping, hanging, embowelling, quartering, and all their attendant heart-cheering scenes: and all too, "to promote the glory of Almighty God;" and to advance the cause of the meek Jesus.

Then, then, with what rapture could you view the pious work; and "grinning horribly a ghastly smile," you could exclaim, with that fervor, that chaste devotion, so peculiar to the orthodoxy of all countries, Qua regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris." "What country, under Heaven, is not full of the glorious exploits of Cal-vinistic Orthodoxy." ERASMUS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

TO GRANVILLE C. WATERMAN. Sin. You have stated two ideas, found in my answers to your questions, which you think are unscriptural : 1st, that it is not the will of God that all sin should now cease. And to prove this unscriptural, you have argued that God would not 'now' command all men to repent, if it was not his will that they should 'now' all repent. To which I reply; that in the days of the Apostles, St. Paul said, Acts, xvii. 30 .-"But now (God) commandeth all men every where to repent;" (this passage you quoted.) Now, sir, be so candid as to take notice of the Jews of that generation, who certainly were a part of the men whom God had commanded 'now' to repent: yet the Scriptures give us the following account of them. St. John, xii. 39, 40.-Therefore they could not believe, because that Esaias said again, he hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their hearts; that they should not see with their eyes, nor understand with their heart, and be converted, and I should heal them."-Rom. xi. 8, 10. "God hath given them the spirit of slumber, eyes that they should not see, and ears that they should not hear. Let their eyes be darkened, that they may not see,"-(although God has caused them thus to continue in sin and unbelief, that salvation might come to the Gentiles. St. Peter saith in 1 Pet. ii. 8. "That Christ is a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, even to them that stumble at the word being disobedient; whereunto also they were appointed." Now, sir, it is obviously scriptural, that it is in some instances God's will that men, whom he has commanded 'now' to repent, should consuch benevolent purposes as he is pleased to accomplish by such means.

But if otherwise, why should the Apos tle say to the Romans, vi. 17, "But God be thanked that ye were the servants of cause, "where sin abounded, grace did also much more abound," and so the sinner is made to enjoy more grace than he ever could have enjoyed if he had never been the servant of sin. But sir, if, ac cording to your ideas of this, all sin should 'now' cease forever; then the subsequent generations would never know sin, and, or course, would never know that grace which

Again, I soberly think that you lay an undue stress on the word 'now,' you seem not to realize that all futurity is a 'now with God, "who calleth things that he not as though they were: and that all men rebellion till they do repent, as God has commanded; so that the law of God will be obeyed; and all sin will cease " in the I say without hesitation, that the senti-

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edly. I maintain that all sin is now blotdout in the counsel of God, although sinner cannot know it, because it is blotted out of his mind, till he repent; you think is also unscriptural. I quo-Acts, iii. 19. "Repent and be conted that your sins may be blotted out, ce of the favor, or grace of God, to e away the guilt of sin, which like a ud is on his mind and conscience : and obvious that nothing can be more dihe so candid as to look that over a-, and see if it was not unfair for you try to make it appear that this passage s not support the idea "that no sinner an know of, or receive the forgiveness of until he repents."

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od has, in his determinate counsel, alady blotted out the sins of a sinful world, fore they repent, or turn to God so as en in this, that in the course of this ok of the prophet Isaiah, Israel is freprupt, that he saith in chap. i. 5, 6, 9, The whole heart is sick, and the whole id is faint: from the sole of the foot unthe head there is no soundness in it; Solom, and we should have been like to Gomorrah." Now, it is evident, that God had blotted out the sins of this peohe had blotted out the sins of all peo-"Seventy weeks are determined uptransgressions, and to make an end of s, and to make reconciliation for iniatty." Heb. ii. 14. "That through eath he might destroy—the devil." oh. ii. 16. "And that he might recone both unto God in one body by the es, having slain the enmity thereby." Tim. i. 10, "who hath abolished death." God who taketh away the sin of the

In concluding on the first article, you y, you believe that "the law entered at the offence might abound," you then id, " not that God made the law for man ere contradict yourself? For if the law God entered that the offence might aand, then surely God gave the law for nan to break. You go on, "where there no law there is no transgression; and ight feel it's penalty to give occasion for at abundance of grace to abound which will make man abundantly happy in the low brother, if you will leave out your oas of men: only I carry the point furer, viz. that it was intended to give ocon for an abundance of grace. In concluding on the second article, you

y, "Hence (to me) the unavoidable conusion is, that it is not the will of God ess, live quiet and peaceable lives in all odliness and honesty."

Now, sir, I am well acquainted with ich reflections, for I have been on the rminian ground myself, and know that en my unbelief was such, that I did not clieve that God ever would be able to ace of so much moral evil any other way, han to suppose that it entered the world, and still exists in spite of all that God can, ever could do, although he is infinite in THE BEST INTEREST OF GARDINER, risdom and power. When you saw this system presented in the Intelligencer, with 80n, but only to show them its absurdities: and that eternal felicity which I hope for.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON. hand, but living remote from the editor, apprehend it miscarried.

rich, agricultural and lumber section we second fire, received the ball of his adversary in the groin, which caused his death in about have no direct intercourse. The towns of in the groin, which caused his death in about half an hour. We have been made acquaint-

#### THE CHRONICLE.

To note the passing tidings of the times.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1827.

N. E. BOUNDARY. We do not wish to medby which I meant to be understood die with other persons' concerns, but we the sinner is called on to repent, that may be permitted to express our convictions the sinner to God, that he might receive evilitical papers both in Maine and other states in relation to our existing border difficulties is certainlyunnecessary if not highly injudicious. to any point, than this scripture is to Of what use is irritating language upon this point, notwithstanding you labored to point, notwithstanding you labored to unjud the argument. Dear sir, will Will it dipose our Authorities, whose business that the standard point is subject? ness it is to bring those difficulties to a speedy and to us satisfactory adjustment, to be more faithful in guarding our rights as a State? If so, it may be well. But we have already such confidence in those authorities, that we I then quoted Isaiah xliv. 22. "I have believe they are even now both ready and I then quoted Isalah Aliv. 22. I have believe they are even now both ready and determined to do all they can do to bring their I meant to support the idea that lude, may rather serve to create a Georgia fever among our fellow-citizens, throw them receive it. But you object to this, that into a state of angry excitement and make this passage was spoken to Israel, you them, intemperately, find fault with or con-"who, as you suppose, had only de- demn the less excited but more cool and pruarted from the Lord in some small de- dent measures of our state and national ru-Now, sir, you are so much mis- lers. Such we say may be the consequence -a consequence as unfavorable to our internearly described as the most abominable ests as it must be undesirable. The Governners; which I could readily show, if it or in his Proclamation recommended "foras prudent to take room for the quota- bearance" to our fellow-citizens, and it seems s; but as you, and others can read that to us the press ought to take the hint and ok at your leisure as well as myself, I profit by the recommendation. It cannot. ill only observe, that nation was then so we are persuaded, be agreeable to him to see the difficulties made worse by the spread of a fever among the people. Let us keep cool, reason correctly, determine understandwounds, bruises, and putrifying sores, ingly, and, when the time calls for it, act keept the Lord of hosts had left unto us manfully. We have not much doubt but ry small remnant, we should have been that the lines will soon be established, and that to the entire satisfaction of Maine.

Since the above was in type, we learn by a letter just received from England, in the same determinate counsel and that the Commissioners on the part of the knowledge. I will therefore only sup- two governments have agreed upon a Map rt this idea with the following; Dan. ix. of the disputed territory, and that Mr. Gallatin will, soon, as he has now returned thy people, and thy holy city, to finish home, submit it to the President with those points of agreement to which both parties have arrived.

CONGRESS. The first session of the 20th Congress commenced its winter session at-Washington, on Monday last. Much important business is to come before that body it John, i. 29. "Behold the Lamb of which we hope may receive the undivided and patriotic attention of all its members. It is thought that the election of Speaker, which was probably made on Monday, will determine the political character of the House as it relates to the present Administration. Mr. Sir, do you not see that you Taylor, the late speaker, it is presumed was run as the Adams candidate, and probably Mr. Barbour as the Jackson candidate. We guess (Yankees are permitted to guess) that the Jack on candidate has been elected. We od gave the law, a good law, a law fit to shall endeavor to present our readers with all kept, and which was given for the good the proceedings of Congress that would be [true, it was given that man likely to prove interesting to them.

Washington's Statue, The statue of which took place near the village of Vanaud, between the Russian troops and a body of inge of eternity,] "breaking this law is Boston some time since, was put in its place the offence, and if no law had been given, there could have been no offence," &c.—

a few days ago in a new recess annexed to the Persians were repulsed and driven back towards Ordabad, the state house in that city, and can now be towards Ordabad. contradiction which I mentioned, you seen by any person who visits Boston, on any October had been received in London. The ave here acknowledged all that I conten- day, Sundays excepted. The whole cost of Emperor of Morocco had sent a deputation of for on the first article, viz. that there the statue and the place in which it is erect- of Moors to purchase fast-sailing vessels as ever would have been any sin if God had ed, was about \$16,000. The likeness is said not seen fit to give his law to cause sin to by good judges to be remarkably striking .-ater, and continue in the many genera- Some of the compatriots of Washington have seen it and can hardly persuade themselves that it was not indeed their own beloved

Mr. Calhoun has been elected Member of hat all men should leave off their wicked- Congress from the District in Kentucky, lately represented by Mr. Young, deceased. He is in favor of the present United States Ad-

We inadvertently stated last week, that the Genius of Temperance, a new paper verrule all the sins of the world so as to about to appear in Augusta, would be pubmake then a means of great good. And lished semi-weekly;—we should have said semi-monthly.

# FOR THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR:-I wish to inquire why there is not a greater interest felt in this his evident self-contradiction, no doubt it town to centre a portion of the country has mortilying to you, although I did not trade here? Certainly in many things our atend it to wound the feelings of any per-village is not behind hand in presperous object we seem to have closed our eyes. candid, must you not acknowledge that I The flourishing villages above us seem to en stated the self-contradictions of the consider it as a primary and main object Arminian system, fairly, and that you have to open such avenues to the back country therto tried to support the same contra- as will concentrate with them its trade. ctions? I see no way that you can, can- Our location is as good for this purpose as idly, and honestly refuse this acknowl- either of the adjoining villages, yet they gement, unless you deny than God is have much greater facilities and are consincerely wish you, and all mankind, "lookers on in Venice." I would point out one improvement and ask the reader just to cast his eye upon the map of Maine, upon that portion lying west of us, as far P. S. I wrote, and sent a reply to your as the Androscoggin river. With that minunication immediately after it came rich, agricultural and lumber section we second fire, received the ball of his adversary

ermore, Greene, and many others are as ed with the origin and process of this affair, near, or nearer to us than they are to Hal- but deem it unnecessary to enter into any delowell or Augusta, yet the travel, as the tails-suffice it to say that the dispute which roads are now located is nearer to either than to us. Now with a little exertion we may get the trade of all those towns, and it is hoped that our citizens will at once see how they are passively sacrificing their interests when a unanimity of exertion and enterprise would secure to us a valuable trade of which we are now deficient.

From a careful examination of the natural features of the country to the west, I am persuaded that roads may be made leading to this village, at no great expense, which will not only make this a nearer market for the inhabitants of that section, than the villages above, but will also present fewer obstacles, in the shape of hills, &c. than do the roads to those villages .-A word to the wise ought to be sufficient. A CITIZEN.

At the Annual Communication of Freeport Lodge, held Dec. 3d, 1827, the following officers were elected for the ensu-

ROBERT R. KENDALL, M S. W ASA BAILEY, W. W JOEL KELSEY, J. W Br. Joseph Lufkin, Treasurer. Br. S. DILLINGHAM, Jr. Sec'y JEHIAL ELDRIDGE, JOSEPH MITCHELL, Br. WM. ESTES, Marshall. ENOS SAWYER, S. S. ALFRED SoulE, J. S. T. R. DILLINGHAM, Tyler. [Comm.

The London papers of Oct. 16, contain an account from Corfu of Sept. 24, of the measures taken by Vice Admiral Codrington, at Navarino to prevent the troops brought out by the Egyptian fleet-from making a landgrations and wanton outrage has been pre-vented. The report of the Blockade is confirmed by intelligence from Zante of Sept. 22, and from Navarino, of the same month. The latter article mentions an interview of the British and French Admirals with the Egyptian Pacha, during which they expressed their determination to establish an armistice de facto, between the Greeks and Turks, by interfering their forces to prevent the effusion of blood.

Accounts also from Lord Cochrane, are more favorable. They speak of the capitulation of a Turkish garrison near Missolon-ghi. The details will be found interesting. It would seem from the Augsburg Gazette, that no actual rupture of the allied powers, had taken place 19th of Sept. The drogoman's of the three Ambassadors had on the 14th paid a visit to the Turkish Secretary, with a view to obtain the real determination of that government, with regard to the threatened determination of the christian powers. This conference resulted in nothing definite; but it puts an end to the reports, that the ambassador had left the Turkish Capital or had even come to that final resolution. It was even hinted that the Turks might yet be induced to yield to the force of circumstances. Bost. Ev. Gaz.

Advices from St. Petersburgh are to the 8th of October. It is said that the Emperor states positively that "the news of the rejec-tion of the mediation by the Porte, arrived at that capital on the 16th of that month."— This report is, however, doubted in the Lon-

don papers.
The St. Petersburg Journal of the 6th Oc-3000 Persian cavalry. A conflict ensued, but

Gibraltar letters and papers to the 2d of cruisers. They were accompanied by a son of the Bashaw of Tangier, but had not succeeded in their mission at the date of these accounts. The vessels wanted were suppos-ed to be intended to cruise against the flags of the northern European nations.

A patent has lately been taken out for a new process of making steel, by the impregnation of iron at a higher temperature with caution in a gaseous form .- Bost. Cour,

A private letter from Berlin, speaks of a second treaty relative to the pacification of the East, which is about to be negociated, as is said in London, and which is to be signed in addition to the three Powers, by Austria, Prussia, Sweden and the Netherlands. The uccessary instructions to the Ambassadors of these Powers in London, and a speedy termination to their negociations.

The Queen of Spain was to leave Madrid the beginning of Nov. for Valencia, where she was to be joined by the King. The Austrian Observer contains a mani-

festo of the Greek Convention, recommending strict concord among the Greeks and removing the seat of Government from Napoli to Egina .- N. Y. pap.

On Friday evening, the 16th inst. a trunk, containing \$11,250, belonging to the Bank of Orange County, N. Y. with some other articles and money, was missing from on board the steam-boat Constellation, Cruttenden, just as she was about to leave the dock in New-York, and has not been heard of since. Mr. Phillips, who was entrusted with the money to carry to the bank, says, that he handed the trunk into the captain's charge for a few moments, and when he returned to inquire for it, it was not to be found. Some person had probably watched an opportunity, and seized it, the moment the captain's attention was drawn from it.

Fatal Duel .- A meeting took place at Weehawk yesterday morning between Mr. Wm. G. Graham, assistant editor of the N. York Enquirer, and Mr. Barton of Philadelphia, in

caused the meeting took place at a convivial ing to s party, at a friend's house. Thus has another victim been offered at the shrine of false honor-and that one too, has, within a week. condemned, in his editorial capacity, the wicked and foolish custom.—N. York Ga-

Patent Water Wheel .- The Dover, N. H. Republican states that Mr. Elijah Skinner, of Sandwich, has patented an improvement in the open Single Screw, or Spiral Water Wheel, called the Open Screw Water Wheel, which promises to be of great utility. This wheel is used by placing it horizontally in a river parallel with the current and where the depth of water will admit, wholly immersed, giving the water free passage into the screw or float boards. In small streams, where there is but little head and fall of watur, this wheel may be used in a similar manner to the tub wheel, by means of the water passing through a long hollow cylinder in a perpendicular, or an oblique direction. The advantages claimed for this improvement are, that these wheels may be used to advantage in slow and deep currents where dams cannot conveniently be built, without obstructing pavigation, and may also be used in tide waters with the ebb and flow of the tides, or in floating mills, or at the bow or stern of vessels for working the pumps, &c. and lastly its cheapness of construction,

The type that were left below this town, by Allen Jack, as noticed in an advertisement of our last paper, have been brought to this place, and were easily identified as belonging to this office. They consisted of about 5 or 6 lbs. in weight. It will be recollected by many of our citizens that the above celebrated personage, Allen Jack, some two months since, was seen parading the streets with two pistols and two dirks, threatening vengeance on some persons who had crossed him in the object of his affections. The storm at length subsided, but it will appear from the sequel, ing at Hydra—by which if the report be true, it is probable that another masacre, conflathe pack it was found to contain the name of the girl he made so much noise about, set up in all the different kinds of type in our office, from seven lines pica (a type found in the largest hand-bills) down to the smallest size.— Of all the love adventures within our regollection, this certainly caps the climax .- Indianapolis paper.

> Elective franchise .-- Dr. Franklin was once member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property, (fifty dollars we think) shall be required for voting.
> The Doctor was opposed to it. "To day," said he, "a man owns a jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the jackass dies. The man in the meantime has become more experienced; his knowledge of the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive; and he is there-fore better qualified to make a proper selecnon of rulers-but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now, gentlemen," said he, addressing himself to the advocates of that qualification, "pray inform me in whom is the right of suffrage? in the man or in the jackass?"

> Errors of the Press. When it is known that from fifty to a hundred thousand types are picked up singly and put in their proper places for each day's paper, it will not appear extraordinary that occasionally one or two of them will get into the wrong place, or that in making up a body containing so many small parts, errors should sometimes occur.

Mutiny and Death .- On Thursday last, whilst the ship Hogarth was lying in the stream, one of the crew, named John Shaw, an articled Seaman, attempted to leave the vessel in the boat with an individual, who, it seems, went on board for the purpose of enticing him away. The crew being in a very mutinous state, from the too free use of ardent spirits, assisted him in carrying into effect his purpose. The mate, Mr. W. Betts, was seized by several of the crew in his attempt to resist the outrage. Shaw having do well to call at succeeded in getting into the boat, the mate attempted to frighten him by pointing a loaded pistel in that direction, and threatened to fire if he did not return. His threats, howfire if he did not return. ever, being disregarded, he discharged the pistol without any intention of injuring any one. But the morning being dark and hazy, and the persons in the boat not being distin-guishable, the ball struck Shaw and caused his death. On Mr. Betts being brought be-fore Judge Bay and it appearing he was act-ing in the discharge of his duty, in suppressing a mutiny, he was released on his own re-Charlesion paper. cognizance.

Worcester Coal Mine .- We learn that a wealthy and enterprising gentleman of Boston, has become interested in the Worcester Coal Mine, and that he will commence working it soon. We may therefore expect that it will be so thoroughly explored, as to de-termine whether coal of a better quality than has been heretofore obtained, may be found there; and, if there cannot, that means will be devised to ascertain the most profitable use of such as may be procured. Worcester Spy.

Brutal Outrage .-- Yesterday, D. O'Sullivan tailor, of this city, shot his wife with a musket; the woman is much injured, but we believe it is not thought it will occasion her death, he is, however, lodged in gaol, to await the decision of the law .-- St. John's ( V. B.) paper.

A gentleman of Philadelphia has invented door of the following construction. The lower part of it is so constructed that when the door is closed, a small longitudinal pannel is pressed down by a spring, so as to exclude that unwelcome-portion of air, that visits our fire-sides through the chinks and crannies of loosely hung doors.

A meeting of naturalized citizens of Irish birth and parentage has been held at New-York, and a committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Thomas A. Emmet Esq.-His Excellency De Witt Clinton has been ap-

A hant to Newspaper Readers.—In a country news-room, the following notice is written over the chimney: "Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yestarday's Berkshire American.

William H. Crawford has been elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Northern Circuit of Georgia.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Carson, rival candidrtes for Congress in North Carolina last August, have fought a duel, in which the former was shot through the body. The place of meeting was on Saluda mountain, near the

The booms extending across the Androscoggin river, near Brunswick Falls, have been carried away again; and with them about \$6000 worth of timber.

A large barn in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, with a large quantity of hay, two horses, and a cow, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot consent to notice again the person who writes in the Belfast Gazette over the abused signature of "A Christian," until he shall have arisen at least to the dignity of being contemptible. The inference which we drew in our paper of Nov. 16th, from what he gave as the characteristics common to Pharisees and Unitarians, was strictly legitimate, and he cannot but know it. If he is dissatisfied with it, he must keep his premises to himself. We knew however at the time-to use a homely adage-that "a woundded pigeon would flutter."

We have not room this week for Br. Streeter's late Thanksgiving discourse. It shall appear in our next.

### MARRIED.

In Levant, Me. on Wednesday the 28th ult, by Hon. Isaac Case, REV. FREDERICK A. Hodsbon of Levant, to Miss Martha Ann WEBSTER, of Hermon.

In Topsham, on the 2nd inst. by William Booker jr. Esq. Mr. Simon Day of Durham, to Miss Lucinda Graves.

In Boston, by Rev. Henry Ware, Capt. John Devercaux, to Miss Eliza Ann Leach.
In New-York, M. M. Noah, Esq. editor of
the Enquirer, to Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. Daniel Jackson. Alas! Mrs.

#### DIED,

In Roxbury, Mr. Joseph Davenport, aged

In Dorchester, Mrs. Mary White, aged 90. In Taunton, Mrs. Hannah W. wife of Mr. Samuel L. Crocker, and daughter of the late Isaiah Thomas, Jr. Esq.
In Saco, Mrs. Beulah Putnam, wife of the

senior editor of the Maine Palladium, aged

In Cornville, Miss Judith French, daughter of Mr. Richard French, aged 22.
In Schaghticoke, N. Y. Mr. John Knickerbocker, aged 77. His wife died at the same hour and moment a year before,

# TAILORING.

RONALD M'DONALD

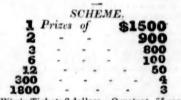
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by P. Keith, next door to J. D. Robinson's store, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and hopes from the experience he has had in the same to give good satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

CT CUTTING attended to at the shortest notice. Gardiner, Nov. 30, 1827.

## To-morrow THE CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, 18th CLASS,

WILL BE DRAWN, IN PORTLAND.

Persons wishing to obtain either of the izes presented in the scheme



Whole Tickets 3 dollars --- Quarters 75 cents. Gardiner, December 7.

# WALLET LOST.

MALLET LOST.

OST in Gardiner village a WALLET containing a note running to William West Jr, signed by Thos, W. Smith, for 13 dollars and 8 cents and sundry memoranda of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found said Wallet and will leave it at the Intelligencer office or with the subscriber in Augusta, shall be suitably rewarded.

GREENLIEF WHITE.

Augusta, Nov. 28.

# Notice.

A LL Persons indebted to J. D. ROBINSON, whose notes or accounts are of long standing will confer a favor by liquidating the same by the first of January next.

Pole Sale at this office, by H. Sampson, Bow-doinham, and by the Editor in Augusta, Whittemore's Dialogues between a parent and his child, one on Matt. xxv. 46, and the other on John v. 28, 29. Also Ballou's Child's Scriptnral Catechism.

WET NURSE WANTED .-- Inquire at this office. Gardiner, Nov. 28.

# BUFFALO ROBES.

SHELDON has for sale a few prime Bugalo Skins, uncommonly cheap for Cash.

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS. A NEW supply of low priced Room Papers, just received and for sale at the GARDINER BOOKSTORE. 98.

# ALMANACS FOR 1828.

Maine Farmer's -- Thomas' Farmer's -- New-Eng-land Farmer's and Christian ALMANACS for sale at the GARDINER BOOKSTORE by the groce, pozen or single, at the publishers prices.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED in the neatest manner, and with despatch, at the Intelligencer Office.

OF BLANKS-for sale at this office

#### POSTRY.

[From the Philadelphia Magazine.] THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come --- my breath is on the blast! A wreath of clouds is o'er me: And the loveliest flowers of earth as I past Have withered and shrunk before me. I have found the earth in its richest bloom. I come to gather its pride to the tomb; I have found it all with joy elate, I have come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay, The sheen of the river is bright as the spring;
I will blow those rustling leaves away;
I will stop the streamlet's murmaring;
A will strip of its robe the towering oak,
Its roots shall be torn, its limbs shall be broke; bwill how! through the waste, & the wild beasts there At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lain

The eagle shall close her soaring wing, And seek her nest on her eyrie high, And seek near near on the syntax and seek near syntax And every songster cease to sing.

At the sound of my ominous rushing by !

I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,

I will clothe the earth in white as I come, The winding sheet of her wintry tomb!

#### [ From the Javenile Miscellany.] MOTHER, WHAT IS DEATH!

"Mother, how still the baby lies, ---I cannot hear his breath; I cannot see his laughing eyes-They tell me this is death.

My little work I thought to bring, And sat down by his bed, And pleasantly I tried to sing,— They hushed me—he is dead.

They say that he again will rise, More beautiful than now,---That God will bless him in the skies; Oh, mother, tell me how!"

"Daughter, do you remember, dear, The cold, dark thing you brought, And laid upon the casement here,— A withered worm, you thought?

I told you that Almighty power Could break that withered shel And show you, in a future hour, Something would please you well.

Look at the chrysalis, my love, An empty shell it lies; ow raise your wondering glance above, To where you insect flies!"

"Ob, yes, mama! how very gay
Its wings of starry gold;
And see! it lightly thes away
Beyond my gentle hold!

Oh, mother, now I know full well; If God that worm can change, And draw it from this broken cell, On golden wings to range;

How beautiful will brother be. When God shall give HIM wings, bove this dying world to flee, And live with heavenly things."

> [ From the Boston Courier.] JOSEPH'S DISCLOSURE

TO ELS BRETHREN. On Benjamin the silver cup was found---It was an artifice to stay the boy,
For Joseph lov'd bim; and be long'd to press
Him to his breast and fold him in his arms;
Yet, half reluctant, e'en to taste the bliss
That fortune seem'd to offer to his lips,
He way'd it back untasted for the time, And smother dall his burning thoughts within, And would not give them speech. It was a task Methinks, to hide a brother's love beneath A stranger's semblance, when the boy look'd sad And tears came rolling down his cheeks like rain, Turning to paleness the rich line of health, And dewing his fair locks, that cluster do'er A face beautiful even in its grief.

And soon to this was added Judah's voice,
Pleading for old Jacob, worn with care,
And fasten'd to the earth but by one link,
And clinging unto life but for one smile;
That link was Benjamin, the smile was his; The sweet memorial of Rachel's love,
The only staff that propp'd his fat'ring age,
The only hope that whil'd away his cares.
Oh! when he drew this picture to the life,
Painting the old man's doting fondness;
And how he wrong the hard consent to part,
But on assurance solemnly engaged;
And Joseph saw his brethren weeping round
(And for a cause, had it been real, he would
Have counted drep for drop and sham'd them all
By his profusion,) unkindness could not
Live in such a moment, nor remembrance
Bring to high the story of his wrongs,
When those wrongs had given him the power
To free his kinsmen from the iron grasp
Of famine, and be to earth a blessing.
Oh no! althad been long since, forgiven. The sweet memorial of Rachel's love, Oh no! all had been long since, forgiven. Now, the time for privacy had ceased;
No alien eye to profanate the scene;
Alone, among his brethren, Joseph stood.
Yes, there are thoughts too delicate for speeck,
A bliss that cannot find an utterance!
'Tis faintly pictured in the look and tone,
And sometimes wears the drapery of grief,
It burns so wiidly in the beated brain; Thus, Joseph wept, for Joy he could not speak, And wept aloud, saying "I am Joseph, Dorn my father yet live? come near I pray, To me, your brother; he whom ye sold Into Egypt!" Then he embraced them all, Into Egypt!" Then he embraced them all, And bow'd his head on Benjamin's neck, And wept again; Benjamin on his reclined, Mingling delicious drops of sympathy And pure affection. 'Twas a lovely scene
And worth an age of heartless mirth. The years
Of bondage and long nights of care were all
O'erbalanced by this moment's bliss. 'Twas
A scene a Poet might have mourued
He could not tell, and Painters wept Their poverty of colouring.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Within our own State we believe that too little attention and thought has been bestowed upon the nature of charters granted by the Legislature to individuals, all sorts of disease to the body. When a constituting them corporate bodies, and securing to them exclusively many privite- der the burden of bank debt, and finally ges which before were common property. stock of public privileges, and consequently the stock of property owned in common in nine instances out of ten produced by by the citizens of the State. In the following communication, taken from the Boston Courier, we read many useful maxims upon the subject, and though they were probably designed to apply more particularly to bank charters, they still ad- the banks of this city, which are as well mit of a general application .- E. Argus.

INCORPORATIONS. Messrs. Editors:- This long familiar word appears to be very little understood. The general impression is, that, when the been prevented but by such institutions of legislature is in session, somebody or our own. It is not discerned, that such something is to be incorporated, that is, circulation would have been injurious; it substance and body are to be given to that certainly would have left us in possession which was nothing before. Few reflect of our own funds, and have furnished the that every act of this kind harrows the of drawing specie from other states. At rights of all, who are not parties.

who profess to be seeking the public good, portion of the public good to private use.

The republican rights of man may be represented by a common field, which when first opened, is common to all for air, exercise, tillage and pasturage. There the lord of this lower world walks erect among his equals, and thence he gathers the fruits of his labor; but after a time each corner of the field appears to be a good stand for business. Petitions are forwarded to the legislature, showing how important it is for the good people, hungering and thirsting, to have a provision store and a tavern, a place of deposite and delivery for dry goods, and a bank. The corners are forthwith sequestered in fee simple forever. Soon all the intermediate lots are found convenient-for a disinterested set of men who are willing to own and occupy them for public good!

Thus all the exterior of the common field is alienated, and in a few years, either by grants or encroachments or some other pleasant mode, all the interior is in possession of the owners of front lots, and the common people may walk the streets, which surround what was formerly theirs by right of sovereignty, but may not enter any enclosure, except the jailyard, without committing trespass, to the damage of the plaintiff half a year's earnings, and to the damage of the lawyer the other half.

We read and hear and talk sweetly about the sovereignty of man in society; but these incorporations prostrate man; they take from him all which he ought to possess. Future generations must come forward heirs of nothing but poverty, humiliation and submission to the fundamental cause of PAUPERISM. "Lo! the poor Indian, with his untutored mind," wandering about in rags! Whence arises his extreme poverty? The council of white men has incorporated all the hunting grounds of his ancestors, the lords of the forest. Where they once hunt-ed the deer, the elk, and perhaps the mammoth; he sees stately houses erected, and hears if he offers to approach them, the appalling sound of, "Begone, you Indian dog." He sinks, he becomes inebriated and in sleep forgets that he is the lineal descendant of a chief and the heir of a tribe, which once owned and occupied, as a common field, these extensive regions.
It is not contended that, in the present

age of the world we can revert to primitive habits and have every thing in common, but there is no occasion for giving away every thing, from the great body of the people, those who are most favored by fortune. The policy of legislatures on this subject has appeared partly like that of Joseph in Egypt, who gave to his brother Benjamin five messes, while he gave to each of his other brethren but one. The only difference is, that here the Benjamins have all the messes.

In this connexion let us look at the incorporations of Banks. They are charters of privilege to certain petitioners, no better entitled than all the rest of the community, authorising them to issue paper. more than one half of which will, of course, be the representation of nothing but an engraved copper-plate, paper and ink; to lend this paper to the extent of their capital and as much beyond it as to support the expenses of the institution, and to yield a dividend, equal to their zeal for profits. Every individual, who borrows, must obtain, for the security of the Bank, which tain, for the security of the Bank, which is to have all the profits and no risk, the name of his neighbor, who is to have no profit and encounter all the risk. If the payer fairs, he agrees to have his houses, land and moveables taken, and to have land and moveables taken, and to have his family thrown upon the wide world, and to forfeit his personal liberty in the last resort, and if all this is insufficient, his good neighbor must make up all deficiencies .-The sight of one man on such an alarming precipice is distressing; what then must be that of a community, where every man, whom you meet in whole clothes, is either a payer or an endorser, and where the great cry is, how shall I obtain means

to pay my installment! If a legislature were to incorporate a company, with the exclusive privilege of spreading the small pox in the natural way, or any other pestilential disorder, every body would wonder at it, yet we see without emotion new Banks chartered in parts out emotion new Banks chartered in parts of the country, which they must sooner or later ruin; for all these banks are producing, not only distress of mind and sore afflictions of families, but in addition to these man has struggled months and years undespairs, his mind fails and sinks into Every new Incorporation lessens the condition of torper, delirium, fever and dyspepsia. The last of these disorders is banks and is wholly unknown even by name, where banks are unknown. Those, who have never seen a patient under the influence of bank torture, will not realize these remarks; but even in the region of managed as any other, the above recited evils are widely experienced.

It may be said, that the circulation of bank bills from other states could not have all events the common people would not hits of all, who are not parties.

An act of incorporation is a charter of have had constantly before them, the tempat Hallowell. exclusive rights and privileges, taken from tation of being drawn into debt for the de-

the common stock and given to a few men, lusive objects of speculation or adventure. Perhaps this class of people is now so OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR

while the legislator knows that the effect extended, that as the man, whose constiof such act will be the sequestration of a tution has been prostrated by opium, must continue to increase the dose till his artificial life fails, so that we, sinking under the weight of banks, must have more banks and banks in every quarter of the state, till the evil shall cure itself.

At every public festival, at all agricultural shows, in all social meetings of men, one of the standing toasts should be:
Incorporations. May a mercriul God

save us from all temptations to seek or grant them.

"The term mechanical may be applied to the piety of those who believe themselves to be pious, though in reality they are not so; for as their devotion is not derived from a genuine source, it should rather be called gloominess of disposition than picty. Those persons mistake ill-humor for zeal; sadness for the fear of God; and fits of hypochondriasm for contests with evil spirits. Confirmed in their error by foolish people who imagine the consequences of a morbid state of body to be so many proofs of extraordinary virtue, their moroseness exceeds all rational bounds; they fancy themselves commissioned by God to act as censors upon earth; they rail against all mankind; they declaim with frantic extravagance against all innocent amusements; and whenever they meet with a man of happy and cheerful temperament, they denounce him as a carnal sinner, enthralled by, and devoted to the devil. It sometimes happens that these persons, when their vicious humors have seriously affected their health, apply to medical men for assistance; and by dint of copious evac-

Monthly Review describes a new kind of ing whatever we think will be pleasing and instruct fire, which is made from "a very cheap and common liquid." The heat which it produces is so intense, that it boils a kettle of water in a few minutes, and causes a much greater ebullition than coal fire. It is applicable to all the purposes of cookery to any extent that may be required. In the summer season, it would be the most agreeable and economical fire which families could wish for, as it may be kindled in a moment, and extinguiseed merely by closing a valve. It is free from all danger, as the liquid will ignite only in the cauldron in which it is used.

" Experiments are about to be undertaken for applying it to the boilers of steam engines, and if they be favorable, steamboats may soon traverse all the seas on the face of the globe, as the liquid that supplies the fire may be contained within a very moderate compass. This important discovery has, as yet, been exhibited to only two or three persons. We find this discovery was the result of accident, and it is so simple, that when it is made public, every body will be surprised that it has not been in use since the beginning of the world,"

PROPOSALS

POR FUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION THREE ESSAYS.

By WALTER BALFOUR.

On the Intermediate State of the Dead. Sect. I. The scriptures examined respecting the tate of man's Body, Soul, and Spirit, between death and the resurrection.

Sect. 2. On Ghosts, and their intercourse with

this world after death. fter death, cannot be true.

Sect. 5. Objections considered. ESSAY II. On the Resurrection from the Dead.
Sect. 1. On the resurrection of Jesus Christ from

and Deists.

he dead. Sect. 2. On the resurrection of man from the dend. Sect. 3. Remarksaddressed to Christians, Jews,

On the Greek terms kring, krisis, krima, &c. renlered judge, judgement, condemned, conden lamned, damnation, &c. in the New Testa Concluding remarks, on Mr. Hudson's Letters, in defence of a future retribution, addressed to Messrs. Hosea Ballou, Balfour, and others.

These three Essays were commenced for the author's personal satisfaction, without any view to immediate publication, or as an answer to Mr. Hudson's book. But as we deem them a full answer he builds his whole scheme of punishment after death, is shown to be without foundation in the Bi-

CONDITIONS.

The work shall be handsomely printed in a 12mo-volume, containing between 350 and 400 pages, and will be delivered to subscribers at one dollar in boards, or one dollar and twenty-five cents bound. Persons becoming responsible for 6 copies can re-ceive a 7th gratis. Those to whom subscription papers are seet, or any inclined to favor the publica-tion, are requested to return an account of the num-ber of copies subscribed for, by the first of Janua-ry, to the author. The work shall then be put to press, if the subscription will warrant the expense of publication.

Charlestown, (Mass.) Nov. 7, 1827.

Signatures received at this office.

## E. H. LOMBARD, AGENT TO THE Protection

INSURANCE COMPANY,

MARINE RISKS. POREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium as low as in floston or elsewhere. Polices issued without delay, upon application to said Agent

April 27.

PORSPECTUS FARMERS & MECHANICS,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN GARDINER, ME. And Edited by EZEKIEL HOLMES, M. D.

Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Natural History, in Gardiner Lyceum.

FARMERS & MECHANICS:--Permit us to present to you the prospectus of a new periodical publication to be devoted to the promotion of your respective occupations and in-terests, entitled THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMERS' & MECHANICS' JOURNAL. We present it to you not without strong hopes that you will unite heart and

hand in its support. Its objects are two fold.

1. To collect the many improvements which you may make in your several employments, to embody them, and to hand them to the world, in a perma-

nent shape.

2. To scatter among you such facts and improvements as are or may be made in other parts of the world, and thus make the labors of others subservi-

world, and thus make the labors of others subservient to your own wants.

The advantages of such a publication, will (we
trust) be obvious to every one. There is at present
nothing of the kind published among us.

By a publication of this kind, difficulties might
be explained,—doubts confirmed or done away,—
and knowledge more extensively diffused among
those who most need it. It will also be a means of social intercourse between those who are now distant strangers; --- a medium of friendly exchange of sentiment, whereby congenial minds and spirits can contribute to the wants, the pleasures and the in-

formation of each other. The work will be published monthly, on good paper, with a fair type, and in an octave form, and each number will contain 24 pages, a part to be devoted to mechanical subjects, a part to agricultural, a part to miscellaneous subjects of general util-

Each number will contain a cut or engraving of some useful machine; those recently invented will

some useful machine; those recently invented with be preferred.

If any one have queries to propose,—doubts to solve,—or difficulties to be explained, we will glad-ly insert them for those to answer who may feel competent.

competent.

The Journal will be published at P. Sheldon's office in Gardiner, Maine, and issued at 2 dolts. 50 cts. per annum, or 2 dolts. if paid in advance, and sent to any part of the world to which the mail will content.

uations, their piety sometimes passes off with the bodily secretions."—Memoirs of L. Holberg: Autobiography, Vol. XII.

New Fire. The Editor of the London we shall also be assiduous in collecting and publishment with the believe we shall also be assiduous in collecting and publishment with the believe we think will be pleasing and instructions we think will be pleasing and instructions.

ing to our readers.

We shall therefore put in requisition every publication which we can lay hold of--Newspapers, Magazines, Pamphlets, octavo, quanto or fotio must submit to a search or keep out of our way; and such part or parcel will be converted to our use as shall seem unto us good.

Are acress programs five subscribers and be-

Any person procuring five subscribers and be-oming responsible for the pay, shall receive one copy gratis.

N. B. The first number of the Journal is near

ly printed and will be sent to any person wishing to exactine the work; and if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to warrant a continuance of the publication, the second will be issued in February, and one number regularly each succeed ing month.
Persons obtaining signatures are requested to forward them to the editor or publisher by the first

of January next. Gardiner, November, 1827.

BOOKS, BOOKS &C. D SHELDON has received his Fall supply

BOOKS, STATIONARY, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Comprising a very general and complete assortment of such Books and other articles as are usually kept to similar establishments---all, or any part of which he will be pleased to sell on as good terms as any Bookseller in the vicinity.

(3 SILVER-STEEL PENKNIYES & RAZORS. 2) A large supply of BIBLES. Gardiner, Oct. 30.

SINGING BOOKS. SEVENTEENTH edition of BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION of sacred music.

The 5TH edition of the HANDEL & HAYDN For sale at the GARDINER BOOK-STORE.

FSinging Schools & Societies supplied at Boston prices.

# ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

J. D. ROBINSON. A GENT for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to

HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNS, and their contents, against loss or damage by

PHRE.

The rates of premium are as low as those of any other similar institution, and the adjusting and payment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above Agent, who is authorized to issue pol-

Gardiner, May 25, 1827. ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, &c.

FOR sale at the GANDINER BOOK STORE, the Atlantic Souvenir for 1828,--The Memorial and the Token, works of a similar description of the Souvenir will be received in a few days. Also, sale as above a great variety of Books suitable youths of either sex and for children.

hats, caps, bur-FALO ROBES & FUR TRIM-MINGS

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber a Gentlemen's Fur Seal CAPS, Gentlemen's Hair do. Youths, do. do. Youths, do. d Gentlemen's Cloth Youths, do. do. Gentlemen's Glazed Leather do.

Gentlemen's Nutra do.

Gentlemen's Nutra do.

Also, a prime lot of Buffalo Robes and Fur
Frimmings, Hars of all kinds, West India Goods,
Crackery, Glass Ware, &c. all which will be sold
theap for Cash or Country produce.

N. B. Cash given for all kinds of Hatting and
bitming Fine

Shipping Fuis. Nov. 29.

LOST.

A DARK Brown colored COW, about eight years old, a short tail, having strayed from the yard of a person in this village, ---whoever will give information at this office so that the owner may obtain her shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

mrdiner, Oct. 31.

POUND, a small sum of money in this town.
Any person proving property and paying for
this advectisement, may have it on application to Gardiner, Nov. 27, 1827.

(3 A GIRL, acquainted with house work, is ranted in a small family. Inquire at the Book-Nov. 15, 1827. STORE.

Chemical Embrocation, -or WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL CPODELDOC.

Treble the strength of the hard kind BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every Physician of extensive plantice in the U. States, as the best known extension, the tremedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rae matism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the for Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not confed to the American States. Orders for it are of stantly received from South America, the West dies, Nova-Scotia, Lower Canada, and in one stance orders were received from Englandand States. In a late letter to the Proprietor, from St.

stance orders were received from Englandard sia. In a late letter to the Proprietor, from St vador, the writer observes, "Youropodeldoe's to be well known and fully appreciated," &c Certificates have been received, sufficient a column of a paper. A few only, of the first pectability are attached to the directions—am which is one from a Physician of the highest grant of the highest grant period.

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At the same place may be had, the AROMAT SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American C tinent, in cases of Catarth and Headach, dr. siness. Depression of Spirits, Vapors, Dianess Eye-sight, and all disorders of the head.

From its most fragrant and grateful quality completely counteracts the effects of a had any phere, and being greatly antiputrescent, is in pensable for all who watch with or visit thesite.

Attor. DEFERGENT BUTTLES

ALSO, .-- DETERGENT BITTERS, a most cellent article for Jaundice, want of appetite -JARVIS' BILIOUS PILLS, c che

Constantly for sale by BOWMAN & PERKINS

Gardiner, January 5, 1827.

ELOTE-STORE

LABAN L. MACOMBER. (Opposite McLellan's New Hotel,)

HAS established himself as a Hat Manufacturer, and has constantly on hand, for sale, an assortment of Gentieman's, Youth's and children HATS, cheap for cash, country produce, or approved credit.

The following certificates of Hat manufacturer in the City of Boston and vicinity will show the superior quality of Macomber's Patent Machine Hat bodies.

We the understanted baying seen in procession

We the undersigned, having seen in operation Macomber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Boics, are of opinion that the bodies are closed better are smoother, will hold their stiffening, and fi JESSE BROWN, Pres't. Boston Hat Monf. ELISHA VOSE, Treas. Boston Hat Monf. SAMUEL BARRY, Watertown,

C. L. EMERSON, Newburgport, JAMES KENT, West Springfield, MARTIN BATES, Boston, GEO. BASS,

We, the undersigned, having examined the lla Bodies made by the above Machine, are of up mo that they are better made than those manufacti in the common way.

BRADFORD LINCOLN,

Director of the Boston Hat Many JOHN LONGLEY, HENRY CLARK, Finishing Agent of the Boston Hat Manf

We, the undersigned having made use of Macor's Machine for Planking Weol Hat Bodies, ber's Machine for Painting Web Hat bodies, of hereby certify that the bodiess o planked are model er and closed better than they can be in the manner. The laborious part of the work is done by the machine.

Foreman of Rob't. Bacon's I'nt Factory, Medford JOHN WHITE, Methuen,
HIRAM MERRALL, Salem, N.H.

N. B. L. L. M. hopes, by the strictest attentio to business, and the superior quality of his Hats, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage. Gardiner, Nov. 7, 1827.

BOOKS, STATIONARY. AND PAPER HANGINGS,

P. SHELDON.

AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE,

A COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale audit The CLASSICAL BOOKS, who rest and read the lowest prices. Also, writing, letter, and w ping Paper, at the manufacturers' prices; as complete assortment of ROOM PAPERS, free cents, to 150 cents per roll. A great wair's Rodgers', and other fine Cutlery. OPILES, by M. very cheap. SLATES per dozen, do. Combo Mathematical Instruments, Scales, &c. &c. comprising as complete an assortment of articles as cabe found in any similar establishment, and at the Gardiner, January 5.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, O F HARTFORD, Connecticut, offers to in sure flouses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barm and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. The rates of premium offered, are as low as of any other similar institution, and every ma

now an opportunity, for a triffing sum, to pr himself against the ravages of this destructive ment, which often in a single hour sweeps awa carnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting business, and in the adjusting and payment of its prompt and liberal. For the terms of usur application may be made to the Agent, who

thorized to issue policies to applicants without of GEO. EVANS, Agent. Gardiner, Jan. 5. 1827.

NATIONAL READER. RECENTLY published and for sale by Don, Gardiner, the National Reader, buy book for the higher classes in School and emirs, by Rev. J. Pierport, of Boston, com-the highly approved American First Clas-&c- The National Reader is intended to be merican schools what the English Render is merican schools what the English Render is schools of Great Britain, & is extremely well at ted to the purpose for which it is designed, and is idly superseding the English Reader. The mittending Committee of schools in Gardiner directed the use of the National Reader in chools under their care.

OLIVER'S CONVEYANCER.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING. SELECTION of FORMS of General Utility with notes interspersed. Second edition. By B. L. OLIVER, Jr. June 8, 1827.

JUST RECEIVED,

A ND for sale as this office, and by the Editor at Augusta, a few copies of HUTCHINGO'S A-POLOGY FOR BELLEVING IN UNIVERSAL RECONCIDATION, &c. Price 62 1-2 cents bound, or 50 cents half bound.